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(54) Stable methylpolydisilylazane polymers.

(57) A method for producing methylpolydisilylazane polymers of reduced chloride content that exhibit no increase in pyrophoricity and exhibit improved shelf life. The methylpolydisilylazane polymers of reduced chloride content are useful in the production of silicon nitride and silicon carbide containing fibers and the like.

EP 0 315 953 A2

## STABLE METHYLPOLYDISILYLAZANE POLYMERS

The United States Government has rights in this invention pursuant to Contract Number F33615-85-C-5006 awarded by the United States Air Force.

This invention relates to a process of producing improved methylpolydisilylazane polymers. More particularly it relates to a process of producing methylpolydisilylazane polymers of reduced chloride content which exhibit increased stability and suitability for use in high strength ceramic articles compared to the same polymer prior to chloride content reduction.

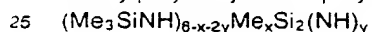
The methylpolydisilylazane (MPDZ) polymer of this invention has two silicon atoms alternating with a nitrogen atom along the backbone of the polymer chain.

Methylpolydisilylazane polymers typically contain 3 to 5% by weight of chlorine substituents but also may be crosslinked or branched by additional nitrogen atoms bonded to silicon atoms along the backbone chain. Ammonia derivatives of methylpolysilanes prepared by the process described in Baney et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,314,956, are pyrophoric while the ammonia derivatives of methylpolydisilylazanes of this invention are not pyrophoric.

The present invention comprises a method of producing methylpolydisilylazane polymers of reduced chloride content that exhibit no increase in pyrophoricity, have improved shelf life (i.e., hydrolytic) stability, and which result in ceramic fibers and the like which exhibit increased tensile strength and elastic modulus following pyrolysis.

More specifically, pursuant to the method of the present invention, about 15 weight percent to about 80 weight percent methylpolydisilylazane polymer is dissolved in an organic solvent. The dissolved polymer is then treated with ammonia under pressure for about 1 to about 20 hours. The treated methylpolydisilylazane polymer is then recovered.

Also included in this invention is a new and novel composition of matter consisting essentially of a methylpolydisilylazane polymer of reduced chloride content represented by the general formula:



wherein the average value of x varies from 1 to 4, y varies from 1 to 2.5, the value of x + 2y varies from 3 to 6, and the average chloride content of said polymer is less than 0.5 weight percent, and which exhibits no increase in pyrophoricity compared to said polymer prior to chloride reduction by ammonolysis.

This invention further comprises a method of preparing a silicon nitride/silicon carbide containing ceramic material of improved tensile strength, by heating a methylpolydisilylazane polymer of reduced chloride content in an inert atmosphere, or in a vacuum, to a temperature of at least 750° C., until the methylpolydisilylazane polymer is converted to a silicon nitride/silicon carbide containing ceramic material.

A further aspect of the invention is a method of preparing a filled ceramic article which comprises (A) mixing a methylpolydisilylazane polymer of reduced chloride content with at least one conventional ceramic filler; (B) forming an article of the desired shape from the mixture of methylpolydisilylazane polymer and filler; and (C) heating the formed article in an inert atmosphere or in a vacuum at an elevated temperature of at least 750° C. until a silicon nitride/silicon carbide containing ceramic is formed.

An additional aspect of the invention is a method of preparing an article coated with unfilled ceramic material which method comprises: (A) coating a substrate with a methylpolydisilylazane polymer of reduced chloride content; (B) heating the coated substrate in an inert atmosphere or in a vacuum at an elevated temperature of at least 750° C. until the coating is converted to a silicon nitride/silicon carbide containing ceramic material, whereby a silicon nitride/silicon carbide containing ceramic coated article is obtained.

Also contemplated within the scope of the present invention are embodiments wherein the methylpolydisilylazane polymer is modified by incorporating some functional organic groups (for example, methylvinyl dichlorosilane and/or phenylvinyl dichlorosilane) to modify the final polymer rheology and cure.

Other features and advantages are inherent in the method and articles claimed and disclosed or will become apparent to those skilled in the art from the following detailed description.

In practicing the invention, solutions of methylpolydisilylazane polymer can be formed by dissolving the polymer in a suitable solvent, stirring the polymer and solvent under an inert and essentially dry atmosphere. The concentration of polymer in the solvent can vary between about 15 weight percent to about 80 weight percent. Low polymer concentrations facilitate separation of by-product ammonium chloride but require a more extensive distillation to isolate the polymer after treatment with ammonia. High polymer concentrations result in increased viscosity of the polymer solution which can impede mixing. A preferred concentration is 25 weight percent to 35 weight percent polymer.

Any organic solvent which dissolves the methylpolydisilylazane polymer and does not react with either

the polymer or ammonia may be used. Useful solvents, for example, include ethers such as diethyl ether, tetrahydrofuran, dioxane, and hydrocarbons such as benzene, toluene, heptane, cyclohexane and xylene. In general, any known organic solvents which functions to facilitate the treatment of the methylpolydisilylazane polymer with ammonia can be employed. It is preferred to use solvents with boiling points below 150° C. to facilitate removal of the solvent from the polymer after the ammonia treatment process.

The pressure under which the ammonolysis takes place can vary from about 0 PSIG to about 100 PSIG with 90 PSIG being the preferred pressure. The ammonia may be in either the liquid or the gas phase. The temperature under which the ammonolysis takes place can vary from about -50° C. to about 150° C. The preferred temperature is from room temperature to about 50° C. By controlling the addition of ammonia, one may control the pressure of the reaction. By controlling the pressure and temperature of the reaction, one may control the physical state of the by-produced ammonium chloride salt. More particularly, at a pressure above the saturation pressure of ammonia the salt will be in a separate liquid phase, while at a pressure below the saturation pressure, the salt will be solid.

The time of contact for the ammonolysis may be from about 20 minutes to more than 24 hours. The rate of reaction can be increased by increasing the concentration of ammonia in the methylpolydisilylazane polymer solution. One may increase the concentration of ammonia in the polymer solution by operating at a pressure near the saturation pressure.

The methylpolydisilylazane polymer may be recovered by separating the polymer solution from the ammonium chloride by filtration or phase separation, as appropriate, and distilling the solvent. The distillation is preferably carried out to about 240° C. and about 10 torr to ensure removal of solvent.

The methylpolydisilylazane polymer may additionally incorporate suitable chloromonosilanes substituted with functional or nonfunctional organic groups. These monosilanes may be incorporated into the polymer backbone by using a mixture of methylchlorosilanes and chloromonosilanes during synthesis. The mole ratio of monosilanes to disilanes in the reaction mixture is typically in the range 0 to 0.3. Examples of functional and nonfunctional chloromonosilanes which can be employed are phenylvinylchlorosilane, methylvinylchlorosilane, vinyl trichlorosilane, methyl trichlorosilane, and phenylmethyl dichlorosilane. The preparation of such modified methylpolydisilylazane polymers is more fully described in United States Patent No. 4,312,970. The modified methylpolydisilylazanes in some instances contain functional organic groups which provide sites for crosslinking and control of rheology and in other instances contain organic groups which are incorporated to control ratios of carbon to silicon in the polymer.

The polymers produced by this invention are useful for the formation of silicon nitride/silicon carbide containing ceramic materials by a process wherein the ammonia-substituted methylpolydisilylazane polymer is heated in an inert atmosphere or in a vacuum to at least a temperature of 750° C. until the polymer is converted to a silicon nitride/silicon carbide containing ceramic.

Further, the polymers produced by this invention are useful for the formation of silicon carbide/silicon nitride containing ceramic articles by a process comprising the steps of: (A) forming an article of the desired shape from the methylpolydisilylazane polymer of reduced chloride content; (B) heating the article formed in (A) in an inert atmosphere or in a vacuum to a temperature of at least 750° C., until the methylpolydisilylazane polymer is converted to a silicon nitride/silicon carbide containing ceramic.

In another application, the polymers produced by this invention are useful for the formation of silicon nitride/silicon carbide filled ceramic articles by a process comprising the steps: (A) mixing the methylpolydisilylazane polymer of reduced chloride content with at least one conventional ceramic filler; (B) forming an article of the desired shape from the mixture of methylpolydisilylazane polymer and filler; and (C) heating the article formed in (B) in an inert atmosphere or in a vacuum to a temperature of at least 750° C., until a silicon nitride/silicon carbide containing ceramic article is formed.

The polymers produced by this invention are also useful for the formation of heat or chemical resistant articles having a coating of silicon nitride/silicon carbide by a process comprising the steps of: (A) mixing a methylpolydisilylazane polymer of reduced chloride content with at least one conventional ceramic filler; (B) coating a substrate with the mixture of methylpolydisilylazane polymer and filler; and (C) heating the article formed in (B) in an inert atmosphere or in a vacuum to a temperature of at least 750° C., until the disilazane polymer in the coating mixture is converted to a silicon nitride/silicon carbide containing ceramic.

The polymers produced by this invention are useful for the formation of heat-resistant and chemical-resistant articles which are coated with a silicon nitride/silicon carbide containing ceramic by a process comprising the steps of: (A) coating a substrate with a methylpolydisilylazane polymer of reduced chloride content; and, (B) heating the article formed in (A) in an inert atmosphere or in a vacuum to a temperature of at least 750° C., until the methylpolydisilylazane polymer in the coating is converted to a silicon nitride/silicon carbide containing ceramic.

Methylpolydisilylazane polymers were synthesized by mixing methylchlorosilanes with sufficient

hexamethyldisilazane such that there was about 0.8 moles of hexamethyldisilazane per gram atom of chlorine. Chlorosilanes or silanes containing organic functional groups such as vinyl may also be added to the mixture. The mixture was placed in a stripping flask fitted with a condenser and heated while stirring using the following heating and cooling steps: 1) from 25 °C. to 80 °C. the mixture was heated at a rate of 2.5 °C. per minute, then held at 80 °C. for about 20 minutes; 2) from 80 °C. to 220 °C. the mixture was heated at a rate of 1 °C. per minute, then held at 220 °C. for 20 minutes; and 3) the mixture was then cooled to room temperature.

The starting chloride content of the methylpolydisilylazane polymers made utilizing this synthesis technique was about 3 weight percent to about 6 weight percent. When the starting chloride is not reported for the various illustrative examples described below, it should be presumed that the example's starting chloride was within this range. The weight percent chloride was determined by using a sodium peroxide fusion followed by a potentiometric titration with silver nitrate.

Silicon, nitrogen, carbon, hydrogen and oxygen concentrations were determined as follows:

Silicon was determined by using a sodium peroxide fusion to form soluble silicon, followed by quantitation by Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AA) or Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP).

Carbon, hydrogen and nitrogen were determined by Gas Liquid Chromatography (GLC) of oxidation products following combustion at about 1000 °C. using tin as a promotor.

Oxygen was determined using the Leco method wherein the samples were heated to about 2500 °C. with excess carbon and the evolved carbon monoxide analyzed by Infrared Spectrophotometry (IR).

The glass transition temperature (T<sub>g</sub>) and the penetration onset temperature (T<sub>s</sub>) were determined via Thermomechanical Analysis (TMA) on a DuPont Thermal Analyzer. The T<sub>g</sub> is typically 10 °C. higher than the corresponding T<sub>s</sub>.

The number average molecular weight (M<sub>n</sub>) and the weight average molecular weight (M<sub>w</sub>) were determined using Gel Permeation Chromatography (GPC) on polystyrene gel columns.

#### Examples 1-5

The methylpolydisilylazane polymer used in Examples 1-5 were prepared utilizing the above-described synthesis technique. The methylpolydisilylazane polymers were analyzed and their starting weight percent chlorine concentration, M<sub>n</sub>, M<sub>w</sub> and T<sub>s</sub> were determined. For Example 1, twenty grams (20 g) of a methylpolydisilylazane polymer was dissolved in sixty grams (60 g) of ether and then added to a slurry of NaNH<sub>2</sub> (57 mM) in 150 ml of liquid ammonia at -30 °C. and 1 atmosphere of pressure. The solution was refluxed for four hours, treated with 3.07 grams NH<sub>4</sub>Cl and allowed to evaporate overnight. The ether solution was then separated from the NH<sub>4</sub>Cl solid and stripped.

For Examples 2 through 5, methylpolydisilylazane polymer was dissolved in ether or ether toluene solvent and combined with liquid ammonia. The mixture was stirred while the ammonia evaporated overnight. The polymer solution was then removed and stripped to recover the polymer. The methylpolydisilylazane polymer employed in Examples 4 and 5 incorporated phenylvinyl silicon units in the polymer backbone.

Following completion of the ammonolysis, weight percent chloride, M<sub>n</sub>, M<sub>w</sub> and T<sub>s</sub> were determined. Where no data is reported, no analysis was made. The results are contained in Table I.

Table I

Example	Reactant Polymer	Amounts Ether NH <sub>3</sub> (l)		Before Ammonolysis wt. %				After Ammonolysis wt. %				Note
	(g)	(g)	(ml)	Cl	Mn	Mw	Ts	Cl	Mn	Mw	Ts	
1	20	60	150	5.6	1143	1892	91	0.33	1121	1991		A
2	21.5	67	168	4.7	1102	1961		0.1				B
3	257	300	200	3.7			98	0.05				C
4	286	331	250				98	0.04	1237	3941	100	
5	493	600	200					0.23	994	2986	90	DE
								0.05			94	E

A. NaNH<sub>2</sub> was present before ammonolysis  
 B. After ammonolysis, solid salt was water soluble and was 98% of theoretical weight of NH<sub>4</sub>Cl  
 C. Only solvents were observed in distillate resulting from stripping operation  
 D. End product wt. % Oxygen: 0.33, 0.38; NaNH<sub>2</sub> + ion in end product  
 E. Toluene (100 g) included in reaction mixture; added before ammonia

The results show a 10 fold decrease in chlorine concentration without any resulting instability of the methylpolydisilylazane polymers. It is believed that the ammonia serves as an acid acceptor in a solvolysis reaction, i.e., the ammonia molecule behaves similar to water in that its relatively small molecular size allows it to react with the less accessible chlorines. It is believed that the immediate product of ammonolysis is a silyl amine containing active hydrogen. Although a silyl amine could be expected to act similarly to silanols, undergoing subsequent condensation to crosslink the polymer and build molecular weight, surprisingly, there was no significant increase in molecular weight following ammonolysis.

The hydrolytic stability of the methylpolydisilylazane polymers with reduced chlorine content in accordance with the present invention was compared to methylpolydisilylazane polymer with high chlorine content.

A portion of the methylpolydisilylazane polymer of Example 3, before and after ammonolysis, was divided into an appropriate number of samples and subjected to argon, air, dry air and ammonia atmospheres at 25°C., 70°C. and 100°C. Visual observations were made to determine the degree of gelling and clarity of the various samples. Where no data is reported, no analysis was made. The results are contained in Table II.

Table II

Wt. % Cl	3.7	0.04	3.7	0.04	3.7	0.04
TEMPERATURE:	25°C	25°C	70°C	70°C	100°C	100°C
ATMOSPHERE:						
Argon						
Dry Air						
Air	1H	0C	1H	0C	4C	2C
Ammonia	1H	0C	2H	0C	4C	2C
	2H	0C	3H	0C		
Gel Key: 0 none						
1 trace						
2 average						
3 much						
4 gross						
Solution Key: C clear						
H hazy						

It was found that the high chloride methylpolydisilylazane polymers gelled readily in the presence of air or ammonia, and this is indicative of the fact that these polymers degrade rapidly in storage due to contact with trace moisture in their normal handling. In contrast, the low chloride methylpolydisilylazane polymers of the present invention only gelled at elevated temperatures. It is believed that because the methylpolydisilylazane polymers of the present invention did not gel at the lower temperatures they will exhibit enhanced stability following normal handling.

#### Examples 6-9

The methylpolydisilylazane polymers of Examples 6-9 were subjected to ammonolysis using the following procedure.

A 2.4 liter metal cylinder, fitted with a 200 PSIG relief valve and pressure gauge, was evacuated, loaded with polymer dissolved in heptane solvent, and pressurized with gaseous ammonia to about 90 PSIG. The weight gain and pressure were recorded after mixing. Samples were taken at intervals, centrifuged to remove  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$ , and total chlorides were determined. The cylinder was then filled with additional ammonia in liquid form, and further samples were taken to determine total chloride content.

The ammonolysis procedure was carried out using a mixture of high chloride methylpolydisilylazane and dry heptane or toluene. The resulting solution was pressurized to about 90 PSIG with sufficient ammonia liquid. The reactor was allowed to stand overnight and then drained. The  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$  resulting from the reaction described above may be in a solid or liquid phase depending on the concentration of ammonia employed in the reaction. The polymer solution was filtered to remove solids and stripped to remove solvent. No evidence of  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$  was found during stripping.

The concentration of the MPDZ polymer, liquid ammonia and gaseous ammonia used in the ammonolysis procedure were varied to determine if there would be any effect on the rate of ammonolysis. Where no data is reported, no analysis was made. The results are contained in Table III.

Table III

	Ex. #6	Ex. #7	Ex. #8	Ex. #9
MPDZ-Cl gm	183	150	160	240
Heptane gm	747	820	690	730
$\text{NH}_3$ (solution) gm	31	33	--	47
Additional $\text{NH}_3$ (liquid) gm	70	30	50	30
wt.% Cl content v. Time				
0 hr	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
1 hr	0.4	0.3	--	0.6
2 hr	0.7	0.6	--	--
16 hr	0.5			
wt.% Cl content v. time after additional $\text{NH}_3$ (liquid) added:				
1 hr	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4
2 hr	0.8	0.2	0.8	0.4
GPC:				
Mn	855	879	902	817
Mw	1884	2107	2060	1405

The results show that ammonolysis is essentially complete after about an hour for all concentrations of methylpolydisilylazane polymer, liquid ammonia and gaseous ammonia. Chlorine concentrations were reduced 10 fold and considerable  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$  was produced. The nature of the salt phase (i.e.,  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$ ) can be controlled by pressure such that it will be a solid,  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$ , at lower pressures or a separate liquid phase,  $\text{NH}_3\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$ , at higher pressures obtained by use of additional ammonia. The salt phase reduces total pressure which can be raised by the addition of sufficient ammonia. Thus, the concentration and density of the salt phase may be controlled by ammonia addition. When the salt phase is sufficiently dense it may be withdrawn from the bottom of the reactor.

Examples 10-13

A comparison was made between: (a) methylpolydisilylazane polymers with high chloride content, incorporating a phenylvinyl dichlorosilane (Examples 10 and 12); and (b) methylpolydisilylazane polymers of the present invention, incorporating phenylvinyl dichlorosilane (Examples 11 and 13), the latter polymers having been treated with the ammonolysis technique of the present invention in accordance with the procedure illustrated in Examples 6-9. A thermal treatment or strip was employed to enhance the glass transition temperature (T<sub>g</sub>) of the resultant polymers. The weight percent of Cl, Si, C, H, N and O and the T<sub>g</sub>, Mn and Mw were determined. The results are contained in Table IV.

Table IV

		Ex. 10	Ex. 11	Ex. 12	Ex. 13
	Treatment:				
1.	Thermal strip	NO	NO	YES	YES
2.	Ammonolysis	NO	YES	NO	YES
3.	Filtration	YES	YES	YES	YES
4.	Solvent strip	YES	YES	YES	YES
5.	Wt. %				
	Cl	3.5	0.13	3.6	0.08
	Si	41.1	41.7	41.4	41.9
	C	34.2	34.8	33.6	34.1
	H	7.9	7.8	7.9	8.2
	N	12.8	15.8	13.4	15.4
	O	1.8	0.6	1.3	0.5
6.	T <sub>g</sub> (°C.)	116	116	146	156
7.	Mn	869	1069	1033	977
8.	Mw	2078	3545	3913	3613

The results indicate that by utilizing the method of the present invention together with a thermal treatment or strip, methylpolydisilylazane polymers with low chlorine content and incorporating a phenylvinyl silicon may be used to prepare a polymer with a higher glass transition temperature. The ammonolysis did not significantly alter molecular weight or T<sub>g</sub> compared to the high chloride polymer. The use of a thermal treatment step can be expected to enhance thermal stability of the final polymer.

Examples 14-22

A number of polymers were made in accordance with the present invention using various methylpolydisilylazane-Cl polymers (M) and methylpolydisilylazane-Cl polymers modified with functional organic groups (i.e., methylvinylidichlorosilane (MeVi), and phenylvinylidichlorosilane (PhVi)). All of the polymers were treated employing the method of ammonolysis utilized for Examples 6-9. The weight percent Cl and the T<sub>g</sub>, Mn and Mw were determined for each polymer. Where no data is reported, no analysis was made. The results are contained in Table V.

Table V

Example		Before Ammonolysis		After Ammonolysis			
		Wt.%Cl	Tg	Wt.%Cl	Tg	Mn	Mw
14	PhVi		152	0.29	129	862	2232
15	PhVi		108	0.06	95	1291	6656
16	PhVi		108	0.06	124	1216	3756
17	M			0.01	169	1575	6767
18	M			0.14	77	1039	2148
19	MeVi			0.11	127	1503	4777
20	MeVi			0.05	102	1248	2815
21	M			0.01	158	1159	3212
22	M	2.8		0.02	96	1019	2047

The results indicate the polymer Tg was not significantly changed by the ammonolysis of the present invention. The chloride concentration of the resulting polymers (end product) was reduced below 0.3 weight percent and usually below 0.1 weight percent.

### Claims

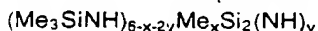
1. A method of preparing a stable methypolydisilylazane polymer with reduced chloride content and without increased pyrophoricity, which method comprises the steps of:

- dissolving about 15 weight percent to about 80 weight percent solids of said polymer in an organic solvent;
- contacting the dissolved polymer with ammonia;
- reacting the dissolved polymer with said ammonia for about 1 to about 20 hours; and
- recovering the reacted polymer.

2. A method as recited in claim 1 wherein salt is produced as a by-product of said contracting and reacting steps; and said contracting step comprises introducing sufficient ammonia so that the salt by-product is in a liquid phase.

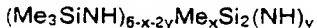
3. A method as recited in claim 1 wherein salt is produced as a by-product of said contracting and reacting steps; and said contacting step comprises introducing sufficient ammonia so that the salt by-product is in a solid phase.

4. A composition of matter consisting essentially of a methypolydisilylazane polymer of reduced chloride content represented by the general formula:



wherein the average value of x varies from 1 to 4, the average value of y varies from 1 to 2.5, and the average value of x + 2y varies from 3 to 6; the average chloride content of said polymer being less than 0.5 weight percent; said polymer exhibiting no increase in pyrophoricity, as a result of having its chloride content reduced to less than 0.5 weight percent by ammonolysis, compared to the same polymer with greater chloride content prior to chloride reduction by ammonolysis.

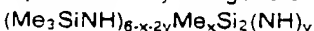
5. A method of preparing ceramic materials consisting essentially of silicon, carbon and nitrogen, said method comprising pyrolyzing methypolydisilylazane polymer represented by the general formula:



wherein the average value of x varies from 1 to 4, the average value of y varies from 1 to 2.5, and the average value of x + 2y varies from 3 to 6; the average chloride content of said polymer being less than 0.5 weight percent.

6. Ceramic materials consisting essentially of silicon, carbon and nitrogen and prepared by the method as claimed in claim 5.

7. A method of preparing a ceramic article consisting essentially of silicon, carbon and nitrogen, said method comprising a) forming an article of the desired shape from a methypolydisilylazane polymer represented by the general formula:

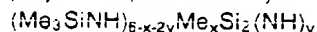




wherein the average value of  $x$  varies from 1 to 4, the average value of  $y$  varies from 1 to 2.5, and the average value of  $x + 2y$  varies from 3 to 6; wherein the average chloride content of said polymer being less than 0.5 weight percent; and b) pyrolyzing the article formed in step a).

8. A ceramic article prepared by the method of claim 7.

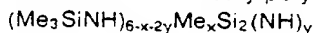
9. A method of preparing a filled ceramic article consisting essentially of silicon, carbon, nitrogen and ceramic filler, said method comprising a) mixing at least one ceramic filler with a methylpolydisilylazane polymer represented by the general formula:



wherein the average value of  $x$  varies from 1 to 4, the average value of  $y$  varies from 1 to 2.5, and the average value of  $x + 2y$  varies from 3 to 6; the average chloride content of said polymer being less than 0.5 weight percent; b) forming an article of the desired shape from said mixture of ceramic filler and methylpolydisilylazane polymer; and c) pyrolyzing the article formed in step b).

10. A filled, ceramic article prepared by the method of claim 9.

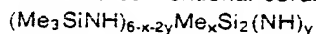
11. A method of preparing an article coated with a ceramic, said method comprising a) coating a substrate with a methylpolydisilylazane polymer represented by the general formula:



wherein the average value of  $x$  varies from 1 to 4, the average value of  $y$  varies from 1 to 2.5, and the average value of  $x + 2y$  varies from 3 to 6; the average chloride content of said polymer being less than 0.5 weight percent; and b) pyrolyzing the article formed in step a).

12. A coated ceramic article prepared by the method of claim 11.

13. A method of preparing an article coated with a ceramic, said method comprising a) mixing, with at least one conventional ceramic filler, a methylpolydisilylazane polymer represented by the general formula:



wherein the average value of  $x$  varies from 1 to 4, the average value of  $y$  varies from 1 to 2.5, and the average value of  $x + 2y$  varies from 3 to 6; the average chloride content of said polymer being less than 0.5 weight percent; b) coating a substrate with the mixture formed in a); and c) pyrolyzing the article formed in step b).

14. A coated ceramic article prepared by the method of claim 13.

15. A method of preparing a stable methylpolydisilylazane polymer incorporating a chloromonosilane substituted with a functional organic group, with reduced chloride content and without increased pyrophoricity, which method comprises the steps of a) dissolving about 15 weight percent to about 80 weight percent solids of said polymer in an organic solvent; b) contacting the dissolved polymer with ammonia; c) reacting the dissolved polymer with said ammonia for about 1 to about 20 hours; and d) recovering the reacted polymer.

16. A method of preparing a stable methylpolydisilylazane polymer, incorporating a chloromonosilane substituted with a nonfunctional organic group, with reduced chloride content and without increased pyrophoricity, which method comprises the steps of a) dissolving about 15 weight percent to about 80 weight percent solids of said polymer in an organic solvent b) contacting the dissolved polymer with ammonia; c) reacting the dissolved polymer with said ammonia for about 1 to about 20 hours; and d) recovering the reacted polymer.

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## EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

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54 **Stable methylpolydisilylazane polymers.**

57 A method for producing methylpolydisilylazane polymers of reduced chloride content that exhibit no increase in pyrophoricity and exhibit improved shelf life. The methylpolydisilylazane polymers of reduced chloride content are useful in the production of silicon nitride and silicon carbide containing fibers and the like.

**EP 0 315 953 A3**



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# EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

EP 88 11 8580

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl. 4)
P,X	EP-A-0 266 912 (DOW CORNING CORP.) * examples; claims 1,6,11 * ---	1,4-6	C 08 G 77/60 C 04 B 35/56 C 04 B 35/58
A	US-A-4 340 619 (J.H. GAUL) * column 6, lines 23-67; column 7, lines 36-40; examples 11,12 * ---	1,5-16	
A	EP-A-0 075 826 (DOW CORNING CORP.) * example 7 * ---	1,15	
A	EP-A-0 161 751 (DOW CORNING CORP.) * claims * ---	1,5	
A	FR-A-2 590 584 (RHONE-POULENC SPECIALITES CHIMIQUES) * example 8 * -----	1	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl. 4)
			C 04 B C 08 G
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search BERLIN		Date of completion of the search 30-03-1990	Examiner HOEPFNER W.W.G.
<b>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</b>			
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons ----- & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	